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Congress Reconvenes: Back from their Easter vacations, members of both branches of Congress are running into pressure to roll some eggs for Kennedy before it gets too late.

The White House, its satellite government agencies, and its left-wing allies—including the Americans for Democratic Action and more extreme labor unions—realize with reason that pre-Easter proceedings in Congress produced a disappointing yield, so scant and in some cases by such narrow margins that much of the President's program is in peril of going down the drain.

The dangerous foreign situations, in Laos and elsewhere, are not so important to the leftish forces as their yen for the type of domestic legislation that—to conservative minds—approaches socialism.

So the crowds on Capitol Hill are not all cherry-blossom tourists. Many of the grim-faced callers are lobbyist "little helpers" for the Administration. They make their pleas and threats by personal contact, and reinforce them by fomenting letters, postcards and telegrams from the grass roots.

The labor unions' campaign will bring strict adjurations from a series of regional conferences being organized by the Committee on Political Education—a department of the AFL-CIO. Labor bosses want not only the Kennedy program, but also the election of more sympathetic members to the House and Senate.

Imbroglio on the Right: Some mystification envelops the uproar over the John Birch Society and its founder, Robert Welch—at least among many observers in the Capital. Welch's appalling boo-boo about former President Eisenhower and communism is really old stuff, having been exposed almost a year ago by the Chicago *Daily News*.

Many on Capitol Hill appear interested as to why, just now, a profuse press campaign has been let loose on this subject.

It is noted that just before it began, supporters of the liberal Kennedy regime were expressing dismay over the troubles encountered by the Administration's legislative program—such as the imbroglio over the Federal-aid-to-education measure, highly embarrassing to the White House. Could it be—ask observers—that the current focus on the Birch matter might be part of a "diversionary" movement to take the heat off the Administration? Veterans in the Capital note how many liberal pundits seem to have been briefed extensively, all of a sudden, about the John Birch Society.

The many readers of Allan Drury's best-selling novel, *Advise and Consent*, widely acclaimed as an accurate expose of how the liberals work in Washington, today recall a paragraph, perhaps applicable to the present incident:

"All the vast publicity machine that always goes into concerted action for a liberal cause had gone to work for Bob Leffingwell [a controversial liberal character in the Drury novel]; an operation so honed and smoothed and refined over the years that none of its proprietors even had to consult with one another. The instinct had been alerted, the bell had rung, the national salivations had come forth on schedule. Mr. Justice Davis [the liberal Supreme Court character, who had unleashed a smear campaign] was well pleased and it was with a gay and defiant air that he looked across at the great dome [of the Capitol] looming against the gray sky and said, half aloud, 'So there. So there.' "

A feature of the present hullabaloo is something called "interpretative reporting," which media supposedly reporting the news seem to prefer over giving an impartial account of facts.

"Interpretative reporting" apparently includes the omission of certain utterances—such as the following by Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.), who voiced criticism of Welch and the Birch Society, but added (see *Congressional Record*, March 30, page 5003): "The press has a tremendous weapon for public good in the power of exposure. It has used it effectively in the case of the John Birch Society.

"But for some reason which I cannot understand it has not used this weapon anywhere near as effectively against the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the various offshoots of the Communist peace offensive, and the other Communist-front operations in this country.

"There is a job of political balancing to be done," continued Dodd. "For my part, I would be more than satisfied if our press devoted as much column space in coming months to exposing the subterranean operations of the Communist party in this country as they have in recent weeks to exposing the excesses of the John Birch Society."

One aspect of the uproar remains unclear. Some of the Birch critics want congressional committees to investigate the Society, others say no, claiming "the Society would just get some advertising."

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Those who ask for guidance in this matter from the House Committee on Un-American Activities find the friends of Chairman Francis Walter (D.-Pa.) uncooperative; Walter reportedly takes the position that the Society is *not* guilty of anything for which the Committee is set up to expose. If this be so, say mystified students of the present controversy, then why the controversy?

Tumult in Texas: No matter how you cut it, say our Texas friends, last week's Senate race among 71 candidates (in which Republican John Tower and Democratic interim Senator William A. Blakley won the right to meet in the June 4 runoff) was nothing short of a mandate for conservatism in the Lone Star State. Both men waged down-the-line conservative campaigns.

Together, Tower, with 31.50 per cent of the vote and Blakley, with 18.33 per cent, won half of all ballots cast. The combined vote for the two leading liberals in the race, former State Representative Maury Maverick and State Senator Henry B. Gonzalez, was less than that for the man who finished third, "moderate" Democratic Congressman James C. Wright, Jr.

Now Tower's backers say they are definitely "up" for the race against Blakley—a race which is expected to result in a smaller turnout because many liberal Democrats plan to stay away from the polls on runoff day. Many of them would rather see Republican Tower get the seat than a conservative of their own party. "It's a matter of which faction is to control the (Texas) Democratic party," said one liberal. "We want the Democratic party to be strictly a liberal party. Let the conservatives go into the Republican party where they belong."

It is noted that, despite his stated conservatism, Blakley supported the Kennedy-Johnson ticket and voted 100 per cent with LBJ during a 1957 interim appointment.

Many Tower backers, who had hoped he would face a less conservative candidate than Blakley, now feel optimistic about his chances because of the vigor and personal appeal he has shown. They feel the 35-year-old Tower could do a more vital job representing Texas than could the retiring, 63-year-old Blakley. Many former Blakley backers are reportedly coming over to Tower for this reason. A Tower man in Dallas told HUMAN EVENTS: "Let's put it this way. The party registration factor will work for Blakley. But the personality factor—Tower has shown plenty of guts and intelligence—is working for us. We stand a damn good fighting chance of winning."

St. Louis Mayoralty: GOP National Chairman Thruston Morton seemed genuinely pleased last week at the Republican showing in the St. Louis mayoralty race. An unknown Republican ran against an incumbent Democratic mayor, but the GOP doubled its voter turnout over the last election four years ago.

Given most credit for the GOP gain (the Democratic plurality was 41,000 as opposed to 70,000 in 1957) was the strong "get-out-and-vote" drive launched throughout the city. Republicans set up "bucket shops"—rooms with a battery of phones manned by volunteers—from which a quarter of a million phone calls were made urging voters to turn out and support the Republican candidate. No section of the city, regardless of how it voted previously, went without canvassing and a large distribution of literature. This apparently paid off, as many Negro wards went Republican, as did other areas where Nixon got only 15 per cent of the vote last November.

For the first time in St. Louis, the GOP had poll watchers manning every one of the 601 polling places. "Flying squads," comprised of two-man teams, went from ward to ward checking fraud complaints and challenging suspicious voting procedures. As a result fewer fraud charges were made in the city than in many years.

But one old Democratic ward trick was still in evidence. The Democratic leader at many polling places was given half of a $20 bill. If, after the votes were counted, the machine total compared favorably with the registration list, the other half of the $20 bill was produced.

Peace Corps: Senator Hubert Humphrey (D.-Minn.), according to his office, is preparing for an early introduction of legislation aimed at giving permanent status to the so-called peace corps—now being organized on a preliminary basis with the use of funds under control of the President.

This Kennedy project did not spring full-blown—as many mistakenly assume—from the free-wheeling intellect of the new Chief Executive. Its real parent appears to have been Humphrey, who last June 15 offered a bill that he said would:

"Enable the Government of the United States to develop a genuine people-to-people program in which talented and dedicated young Americans will teach basic skills to the people of the underdeveloped areas with a view to assisting them in their struggle against poverty, disease, illiteracy and hunger, and with a view to promoting understanding of the United States."

JFK, after knocking the Minnesotan out of the Presidential primaries, fell for and adopted the peace-corps idea and assigned it for development to his brother-in-law, R. Sargent Shriver, who in unofficial life runs the huge Merchandise Mart in Chicago for the Kennedy family.

Skeptics about the wisdom and worth of the peace corps are speaking out more loudly than when it was first disclosed to a wondering world. To give it official permanence and financial support, Congress will have to vote its backing, which at present is far from assured.

Taft Jr.: A new rising star in the GOP firmament has made a proposal to solve the thorny Federal

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aid-to-education controversy. He is Robert A. Taft, Jr., who is hailed by Ohio Republicans as a politician who may go much farther than his famous father. Floor leader of the House of Representatives of the Ohio legislature, he sponsored a resolution aimed at getting Federal aid to education without Federal controls, which last week overwhelmingly passed the lower house (a similar bill is in the Ohio Senate).

The resolution requests Congress to return 1 per cent of the Federal income taxes collected in the Buckeye State to the State of Ohio for educational purposes. Such a rebate would be paid to the state directly from the District Internal Revenue Office, without going to Washington. This, said young Taft, would eliminate any problem of Federal control over the money.

"Bobby" Taft is being urged to bid for the GOP nomination for Governor next year. He reportedly boasts that he is more conservative than his father.

Congressional Mail: A swell of communications from the grass roots is being felt on Capitol Hill and, by and large, it does not express sentiment comforting to those Democratic legislators responsible for steering the Kennedy programs successfully through the Congress. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield reportedly is letting it be known in the Democratic cloakroom that his personal mail has been running heavily against Kennedy's proposals on minimum wage, housing, Federal aid to education and medical care for the aged. The Majority Leader predicts that JFK's legislative troubles are only beginning.

Gross on Distressed Areas: Congressman H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) last week scored Administration-backed passage of the $394 million Distressed Areas bill. He pointed out that "no small part of the reason for unemployment in this country is the flood of foreign imports, yet among the strongest supporters of 'distressed areas' legislation were the free traders—those who always vote to cut tariffs and otherwise permit the cheap foreign labor products to enter this country in increasing volume.

"These same members of Congress never fail to vote for the annual multi-billion dollar appropriations for foreign aid and for international lending institutions, heavily backed with American dollars, which make soft, uncollectable loans for the construction of factories, power generating plants and a host of other facilities, all designed to increase production of commodities to be shipped to the US or sold abroad and thus destroy our export markets.

"This is stupid, and it becomes incredible when Congress then raids the US Treasury to provide what amounts to handouts for 'distressed areas' to take care of industries and individuals. This is 'robbing Peter to pay Paul,' and with a vengeance."

Cuba: "The State Department may at long last be on the right track, but it is backing the wrong horse." That was the reaction of one leading anti-Communist Cuban last week to the State Department's "white paper" on Cuba. State said the US would back a revolt against Fidel Castro's regime, but at the same time stated that it favors leftist Jose Miro Cardona as the man to head a new government.

HUMAN EVENTS reported March 31 (more than a week before the white paper was released) that highly informed sources had told us that "powerful pressure from the State Department" was being applied to anti-Castro exile leaders to induce them to agree on Cardona's leadership. Why State insists on Cardona is a mystery to anti-Communists here. As reported March 31, *El Mundo*, the anti-Communist Cuban paper in exile, stated March 18 that Cardona's program calls for nationalization of banks and public utilities, socialized medicine, retention of the "people's militia," and continued economic and cultural relations with the Reds.

Many Cubans who cannot understand State's strange choice are reportedly turning to another man—Cuban career diplomat Mario Kohly, who has a reputation for integrity and allegiance to the West. His backers would reinstate the Cuban constitution of 1940, *which is largely patterned after the US Constitution. It is said the State Department's championing of Cardona has strengthened the determination of many anti-Castro Cubans to back Kohly.*

The Economy: Senator Barry Goldwater told the Harvard Business School Club of New York recently that there will be no permanent improvement in business conditions unless President Kennedy "acts boldly to attack the disease of government interference in our economic system."

In expressing hope that the Administration would attack the disease rather than the symptoms, the Arizonan said: "The disease is the intervention of the government in our economic system for the past 28 years. The symptoms are the recurring recessions and constantly mounting levels of unemployment." Goldwater expressed his concern over Kennedy's stated intention to "take a hand in wage and price matters."

"This," he said, "would be the final step of the Federal government in taking over the operation of the free enterprise system. It would be the ultimate compounding of the disease that is eating away American initiative, incentive and ingenuity." Goldwater suggested two steps President Kennedy could take to attack the core of unemployment and economic uncertainty.

"(1) He should send a message to Congress calling for amendment of the labor-management acts that would equalize the power now held by labor with that of the public, the government and management. The President should point out to the public that labor monopoly can control prices

DR. ROBERT MORRIS, President, University of Dallas: "HUMAN EVENTS is a sophisticated and mature political journal which I find indispensable for keeping in touch with current Washington activity. It looks behind the facade of news that often conceals the real trend."

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with more certainty than business monopoly and that it has been doing just that.

"(2) He should send a message to Congress urging immediate liberalization of depreciation allowances in the tax code so that the obsolete equipment on the factory floors of America can be replaced."

Goldwater told the Harvard men he thought Kennedy was sincere in wanting to end unemployment, but that "he is not going to do it by trying the same failure-ridden methods of the 1930's."

Capitol Camera: A current Washington joke regarding chain-smoking US Information Agency boss Edward R. Murrow, whose tenure got off to an unhappy start: "Murrow is the man who is smoking more but enjoying it less."

• *Senator J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is reportedly working hard* sub rosa *to get himself a diplomatic appointment. He is said to fear defeat for renomination next year. Most of the plums have gone to Democratic faithful, but Fulbright seems to have his eyes on the job of Ambassador to West Germany, now held by a competent career diplomat.*

• The Washington Bureau chief of one of America's largest newspaper chains told a HUMAN EVENTS editor last week: "We have every reason to believe that the Communists will make a major effort to infiltrate the peace corps, and they will unless the greatest precautions are taken." Recently a group of prospective peace corpsmen met in Washington and passed a resolution saying that they wouldn't stand for any investigation of their backgrounds.

• *For the first time, reporters are permitted to watch the President golf; pictures taken of his foursome: JFK, papa and two brothers-in-law. But no pictures were permitted of President Kennedy holding a golf club. (Too incriminating?) There would be only normal curiosity on this subject if during the campaign Kennedy had not concealed his interest in golf, meanwhile gathering what advantage he could from criticism of Eisenhower's devotion to this sport.*

• Diplomatic Row notes that the President, despite his earlier pledge not to go abroad to see foreign leaders, now announces a trip to Paris to see De Gaulle. The French President had refused to come here to see Kennedy. The latter may not like it, but it is expected that the French leader will read the American a chilly lecture on the US interference into Portugal's colonial problem. A Latin bloc—France, Italy, Spain, Portugal—is drawing together, with Big Charlie as the leader.

• Much interest was aroused last week when Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston, one of the few members of the Catholic hierarchy considered to be sympathetic toward President Kennedy, came out with a ringing defense of the John Birch Society and its leader, Robert Welch. The Cushing endorsement, it is thought, will go far to keep the wolves —Federal and otherwise—from the Society's door.

• Pennsylvania Republicans complain the Kennedy Administration has called off a Justice Department investigation into Democratic vote frauds in their state.

• *Contrast between two Administrations: When President Eisenhower submitted his first budget in* 1953, *he proposed a* $9 *billion cut in the Truman budget for fiscal* 1954. *President Kennedy proposed in his first budget message a* $2.3 *billion increase in* non-defense *spending alone.*

• Young Republican campaigners were barred by St. Louis Democrats a fortnight ago from distributing copies at the election board of vote fraud pamphlets by the GOP National Committee entitled "Are You A Shadow Voter?" The YR's were supporting Republican mayoralty candidate Ben H. Lindebusch.

• *Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) has introduced a bill* (S. 736) *to require as a prerequisite for service as Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court a minimum of five years' judicial experience on the District Court or Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States.*

Udall Off Side: Speaking of sports, Interior Secretary Stewart Udall bit off a hot one when he ordered George Marshall, owner of the Washington Redskins football team, to hire one or more Negro players before he starts using the new stadium now being built in the Capital with Federal funds. Ostensible basis for this action is that the stadium will be operated on a non-segregated basis, and Negroes have been picketing and otherwise pressuring Marshall to recede from his policy of fielding all-white teams. He draws much patronage from Southern states. Marshall retorts: "Give me a couple of Lennie Moores and I'll take them any day."

Udall appears to be nervous and diffident on the subject, and the real reason for his order to Marshall is said to be that he was instructed from the White House to avert embarrassment to President Kennedy when the latter, as expected, takes part in stadium opening ceremonies at the first Redskin game next October.

Udall's action appears to have large possibilities. How about the land-grant colleges and other educational institutions that have maintained the color bar in contact sports, while receiving Federal aid in one form or another?

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HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

Remember Rexford Guy Tugwell's statement of the expression by FDR: "I will roll up my sleeves and make America over."

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On the New Frontier

Erosion of Moral Values

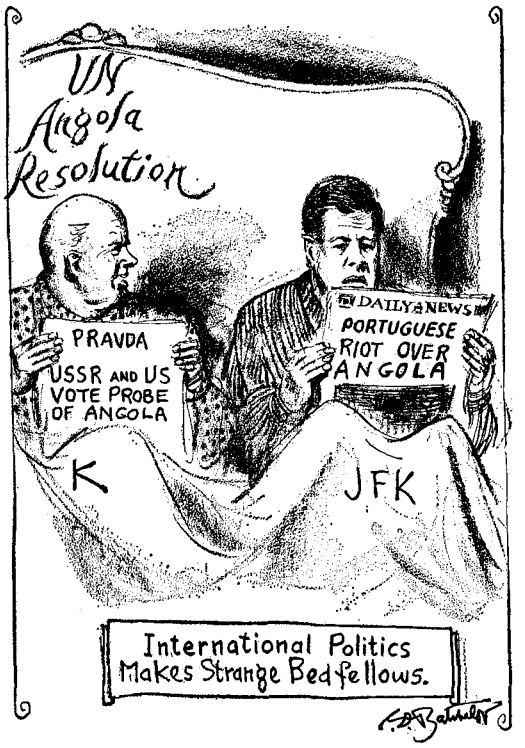
By Congressman James B. Utt (R.-Calif.)

I am becoming increasingly disturbed over what appears to be an erosion of moral values in the Command Headquarters of the New Frontier. The Presidency and the whole Royal Family, as well as the White House, have been put on the commercial auction block to the highest bidder. The bids are not in cash, as that commodity has long been supplied by America's leading whiskey baron. The medium of exchange in this auction is the amount of massive favorable publicity which the bidder can offer.

The first successful bidder was a Republican-dominated corporation, Bell and Howell, whose President is Charles Percy. Now Bell and Howell is about the second largest manufacturer and distributor of camera equipment in the world. On the night of March 28th, the President, together with members of his Cabinet, appeared on a one-hour program entitled "Adventures on the New Frontier," interspersed with Bell and Howell commercials. The really amazing thing is that a public clamor has not been raised against this.

During the past eight years, President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon were extremely careful that their names and their offices should not be used in any way that would constitute commercial endorsement or support. One of the outstanding exponents of moral values of our time was Vice President John Nance Garner. While he was Vice President during the first term of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Garner was offered a large sum of money to permit his name to be used as author of an article in a national magazine. Mr. Garner's very cogent reply was, "The name of John Nance Garner is not worth $25,000 and the office of the Vice President is not for sale." That was twenty-five years ago, so you see what I mean by erosion.

It has been announced that a leading motion picture producer in Hollywood has been given permission to film the PT Boat episode in the life of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, as skipper of the ill-fated boat. I do not disparage the heroism of John F. Kennedy in that incident, but I do question the propriety of the use of this personal episode for the commercial gain of the producing company. If this episode was not worth filming in the past, it must be concluded, and logically so, that the only reason for its now being commercially valuable is that the



hero of the referred-to incident is now the President of the United States of America, and the President is permitting this company to make millions of dollars in exchange, not for cash gain, but to glorify the President, who, as President of the greatest nation in the world, should need no glorification.

If this is the pattern of the New Frontier, you can expect to find little Caroline Kennedy endorsing Kellogg's Corn Flakes and little John F. Kennedy growing roly-poly on Pablum.

For the Record

When James B. Carey (boss of the International Union of Electrical Workers) testified before the Subcommittee on Unemployment of the House Committee on Education and Labor on March 22, discussion got around to the business executives who recently served jail terms for conspiring to fix prices. At that point, conservative freshman Congressman Donald C. Bruce (R.-Ind.) needled Carey into making this startling admission: "These fellows were virgins when they went to jail. I have been arrested quite a few times. True, I have only been convicted 27 times, but the arrests amounted to 56. You are talking about a bunch of amateurs."

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Reuther vs. Management's Right to Manage

By Victor Riesel

No one really knows what the President of the United Auto Workers told the President of the United States in the White House recently. Henry Ford II, after all, was in hearing distance. And Walter Reuther would rather take Barry Goldwater in as a partner than tip his hand on this year's strategy for bargaining with the car industry. So close to his vest is Reuther playing it this time that virtually no one on his own board has yet been informed of their leader's tactics.

It is believed, though, that Reuther will take his cue from John Kennedy and shy away from a fight for a shorter work week.

It is believed that Reuther will launch a tough fight to force the auto industry to consult the union on certain policies which it has been management's right to make since they invented the wheel.

This is expected to be Reuther's most dramatic demand when the auto union chiefs begin bargaining with the Big Three automobile makers.

One of these demands, insiders say, will be for the right to be consulted by the corporations before decisions are made on the shutting of plants, the opening of new ones, the sifting of types of work and the building or taking over of installations across the world.

Reuther's people will insist that without this positive "right" of consultation there can be no "job security" for the auto workers. They recognize this as a most daring move on ancient management prerogatives in the U. S. They realize that this will mean a bitter fight if they persist. But they say they plan to persist.

I ran into this sentiment during my travels in upstate New York. There had been a district meeting of some one hundred regional auto union officials in Lockport. It was one of three which had been held on March 10 through 12. The others were run in Philadelphia and Elizabeth, New Jersey. At each conference, the secondary leadership was briefed on European precedents for such demands on management to discuss corporation policy with the union.

In Britain, it was pointed out, for example, the auto (motor) industry would not move any of its plants without first discussing it with the Trades Union Congress affiliate.

Last year the British motor industry announced that it wanted to expand into Scotland and the Liverpool area. This, I am told by my British friends, is somewhat like moving the Ford River Rouge plant into South Carolina. The British motor industry did expand—but only after consultation with the proper union negotiation unit, Reuther's people were told. They expect to use the British tradition to back up their arguments in Detroit.

Also at the three Eastern briefing and analytical sessions, Reuther's second and third echelon officials were told of the Swedish system which controls plant movement. There is a Stockholm law which permits the corporations to put 40 per cent of their profit before taxes into a fund. If they use this money to expand and build plants in areas where unemployment begins showing up, these firms do not have to pay taxes on these profits. The rules are set by something called the Labor Market Board —which also retrains workers and pays them while doing so.

The auto union plans a fight for such a Federal tax law and retraining system in the U. S.

This theme of management's consultation with labor will be carried over into still another field—the investment of the multi-billion dollar auto industry pension funds. At the moment the auto union contracts say that the corporation has the sole right "to execute a trust agreement with a trustee . . . selected by the corporation to manage and operate the pension fund and to receive, hold and disburse such . . ." moneys. The auto companies have chosen banks such as the Chase Manhattan in New York City.

Now Reuther and his colleagues will argue for a voice in the management of such billions. They will insist on the use of these funds for "social" purposes —such as immediate construction of low-cost housing projects instead of, say, investment in utilities or bonds or high-rental apartment houses.

You Scratch my Back . . .

A curious appeal was made to Congressmen from the farm areas by Chairman Powell of the Committee on Education and Labor for support of the Roosevelt Minimum Wage bill on the grounds that many city representatives had voted for the Feed Grain bill. Just why farmers should be expected to vote for legislation that would tend to raise all wages and thus raise the cost of almost everything the farmer buys was not made clear.

—Congressman Don L. Short (R.-N.D.)

Fraudulent Politics

From the Indianapolis News

We go along with Indiana Representative Richard Roudebush in condemning the political note which the Kennedy Administration has enclosed in making early payment of veteran insurance dividends.

This note, going out with the dividend checks, says the prepayment is part of "the President's program for advancing the economy."

These checks come from no part of the Kennedy program nor even from the Treasury, Representative Roudebush points out, but are normal annual payments resulting from accrued surpluses in the veterans' fund.

For the Administration to imply otherwise is a political fraud, pure and simple—hardly in keeping with the high moral standards the "New Frontier" was going to set for us.

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Who Bungled on Cuba?

By Holmes Alexander

Generals who lost battles during critical periods of the Roman Republic, and the French Revolution, were put to death—not a humanitarian practice, but better than the practice of promoting the losers of cold war battles, as we often do today.

William Arthur Wieland, who headed the State Department's Caribbean-Mexican Division, was one of the commanders in the 1958 Battle of Cuba. His strategy was to get rid of the pro-American dictator Batista, and bring in a better man.

There was an election in November, 1958, and Batista was not a candidate. He desired (he told me in person) only to retire with his family to Daytona Beach, Florida. It would be naive to assume that a Cuban election is holy, but neither are elections in Cook County (Illinois), Duval County (Texas) and Harlem (New York).

The strategy followed by Wieland, I am inclined to believe from internal evidence, was partially inspired by Milton Eisenhower, for years never mentioned in newspapers without the expletive "Latin-American expert." The ex-President's brother, like meddlers and zealots since the dawn of history, thought he knew what was best for other people. He seems to have conceived, and certainly he promoted and popularized, the nobler-than-thou idea that we should embrace Latin-American "democrats" but give only the formal handshake to "dictators."

This sounds fine, but the idea carries within it the dictatorship concept. It envisions that we pick the leader of another country. It is so un-American in principle that it instantly recommends itself to dishonest, disloyal and dimwitted persons at odds with the American cause. Under the slogan of hug-the-democrat, snub-the-dictator, we get into the fallacy of either/or, as if all democrats are good guys and all dictators are bad guys, and it assumes that an outsider can tell the difference or will tell it truthfully.

We know now that the American diplomats who picked Fidel Castro lost this country a major battle. Our recovery from that disaster is not in sight. Indeed, if the worst happens, if Cuba becomes the first of many Latin-American nations to go Communist, if the USA has to fight a war of liberation for the Western Hemisphere, the decision to pick Castro will become one that literally changed the world—and not for the better.

And what of William Wieland, a man very closely connected with all this tragic business? Well, he was promoted. In March, 1960, Wieland was raised to the rank of consul general.

In-Law Problem

Brother-in-law R. Sargent Shriver is director of the Peace Corps while Brother-in-law Stephen E. Smith is a consultant to the Development Loan Fund. It must make Peter Lawford feel terribly self-conscious. —From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

Texas Town Rejects Federal Aid

A March tornado all but leveled the community of Italy, Texas, causing damage estimated at more than $500,000. Democratic Texas Representative Olin Teague informed the city council by wire that Italy could probably receive Federal disaster relief for the asking. Russell Bryant, editor of the Italy *New Herald*, wired Congressman Teague this reply:

"The City Council authorizes me to thank you for the offer of Federal disaster funds. We feel the Federal Treasury is in worse shape than Italy . . . and suggest that any allocation set up for Italy be applied to the national debt."

Adlai and Angola

From the New York Daily News

On March 15 in the United Nations Security Council, U. S. UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson voted with Soviet Russia for a resolution calling for investigation of racial ruckuses in Portugal's big African colony of Angola.

The resolution didn't win; but the memory lingers on, especially in Portugal, a longtime friend of the United States.

So lively is this memory that an estimated 20,000 persons rioted in Lisbon, capital of Portugal, with special attention to the U. S. Embassy, which they bombarded with stones.

Numerous rioters carried placards bearing such remarks as "American traitors, when will you say good-bye?", "Liberate Alaska," and "Get out of the Azores."

That latter slogan referred to the fact that Portugal has long permitted the U. S. Air Force to have a base in the mid-Atlantic (and highly strategic) Azores Islands.

If the Angola natives are being put upon by the Portuguese, as Adlai and his Soviet friends suspect, then we feel sorry for the Angola natives and hope better days may be coming for them.

We can't help wondering, though, what help the United States could expect from the Angola natives, comparable to the Azores assist it gets from Portugal, in case of another big war. And we can't figure out why the Kennedy Administration saw fit to have its man Stevenson thus slap Portugal in the face and thereby invite that Lisbon riot.

Teachers to Spare?

Federal school aid is advocated as a way of coping with an asserted teacher shortage. Yet the same bureaucrats who use this argument often talk about sending teachers to spread enlightenment in Chad and Upper Volta. —The Daily Oklahoman

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By some electric magic, it's not "monopolistic price-fixing" when a single union sets the cost of a whole industry. —The Cincinnati Enquirer

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Foreign Aid

By Congressman John Dowdy (D.-Tex.)

The new requests for foreign aid money have been received by Congress. Apparently the call is for approximately 50% increase in these gifts to foreign nations. If Congress goes along, it will mean more inflation, increased deficit spending, higher taxes, and greater inroads on our dwindling gold reserves.

Furthermore, some American industries are being driven out of business by cheap imported products, the manufacture of which is subsidized by foreign aid gifts. This causes loss of American jobs, and American workers are rightfully becoming concerned.

If a free market really existed, it would be possible to fight this unfair competition with American goods and jobs, but with governments all over the world fixing prices of raw materials and wages, high taxes, and subsidizing industries through money grants, quotas and tariffs against our goods, the world market is not free, which endangers labor in a high wage country to the extent of wiping out jobs.

American labor is increasingly pressing for protection. Formerly, it was business that sought protection, but pressure became such that it is beginning to solve its problem by moving to foreign lands, which, in effect, is an exportation of jobs. This detrimental movement is abetted by the foreign aid program.

Liberal John Brademas

Indiana's liberal Democratic Congressman John Brademas decided to follow the example set by Indiana's Democratic Senator Vance Hartke.

As reported in the March 31 issue of HUMAN EVENTS, page 203, Senator Hartke invited 200 Indiana local government officials and business leaders to meet with him in the Nation's Capital; he had representatives from 17 Federal agencies tell the group "how they could get money from Washington."

Brademas' meeting is not going to be in Washington but in his home district. He will bring "teams of specialists" from government agencies to his district to tell local officials and businessmen "how they can get money from Washington."

Liberals in Washington are thrilled by the "gimmick"—by this method they can encourage communities to "demand" Big Spending by the Federal government.

What the Federal government finances, it will control. Therefore, their goal to hasten the Socialist Age will be accelerated.

The Peace Corps

Congressman John J. Rhodes (R.-Ariz.) on the Peace Corps: "How are the applicants for the Peace Corps to be screened? Who will do the screening? It is a made-to-order situation for left-wing extremists, and I cannot imagine the hard core of the Communist organization failing to take advantage of the opportunity to make use of it. This could conceivably become a breeding ground for activities far more detrimental to the United States than any amount of good it could do in the name of Peace."

New Book About Quemoy

Publisher Lyle H. Munson recently returned from the Chinese Nationalist Island of Quemoy where he made several hundred photographs telling the Quemoy story. They have been put together into a magnificent book.

The book entitled *WHO WILL VOLUNTEER? (The Quemoy Story in Pictures)* tells the story of the island itself, how many people live on it, and the reasons for its defense; it gives a description of the Red Chinese shelling operations, and explains why the island, with its 4,500 civilians, must not be traded to the Red Chinese for "promises" that will never be kept.

The book is priced at $2, may be obtained from the Bookmailer, Box 101, New York 16, N. Y.

Double Standard

From the San Diego Union

Five more Cubans fell before Fidel Castro's firing squads recently, bringing to more than 600 the number of executions since he became premier in 1959.

The latest deaths caused barely a ripple of attention in world capitals. This reaction should be contrasted with the waves of protests after the executions in the United States of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg or Caryl Chessman.

There seems to be a curious double standard in the world today. It permits great indignation when the United States executes two traitors whose theft of atom bomb plans jeopardized world peace. It allows hysterical reaction to execution of a sex criminal who took advantage of our legal system to prolong his life 10 years.

But it permits Castro to kill and kill with about as much reaction as if he were swatting flies.

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Federal Aid Rains on Pittsburgh

By Theodore L. Humes

THE PITTSBURGH PRESS reported recently a grant of three-quarters of a million dollars from the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare to the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health.

The grant was to be used for long-range studies involving:

1. Hospital use as affected by doctor, patient and hospital.

2. Changing role of the hospital emergency unit.

3. An analysis of the scope of service of hospitals of different size and location.

4. Optimum use of health personnel.

According to the news report, these studies will involve the employment of additional "research personnel." Undoubtedly, before the project terminates, additional reasons will be adduced for its continuation at even greater cost.

Can it honestly be said that these studies justify the expenditure of almost $1 million of Federal grants? Are they not the sort of thing any good hospital administrator studies constantly while he is directing operations?

Local physicians think the terms of the grant are so vague it is practically a blank check. Would the progress of medicine be retarded in the absence of such grants? Is it a good thing to train hordes of new "research workers" making elaborate studies of inflated projects, like the mountain which labored and brought forth a mouse?

Every time one such grant is made, more cities and towns start preparing claims for similar grants. So the total of "grants-in-aid" goes higher and higher.

Pittsburgh is not exactly a poor community. The "Golden Triangle" of downtown Pittsburgh probably represents as much wealth as any community center in the country. Pittsburgh has a number of private foundations with plenty of resources to finance medical research and plenty of experience in direct oversight.

Another release in the press on the same day concerned the grant of an additional $200,000 from the Urban Renewal Administration to the City of Pittsburgh, to finance a two-year study of "urban renewal needs." According to the account, the city expects immediately to recruit ten professionally trained "planners" who will work in teams to "analyze every city neighborhood, to identify and measure the extent of blight and amount of renewal efforts needed."

This makes $1 million of grants in one day to one of the world's richest communities. Will these grants help the unemployed steel workers, the railroad car repairmen who are no longer needed for diesels, or the small businessmen, employing perhaps a dozen machinists, whose customer shops are leaving the area? They are the "forgotten Americans" of whom Senator Goldwater speaks.

No, these grants will provide jobs for the "urban planners," the "research personnel," and the "social scientists" who form the favored elite of the new bureaucracy.

Pittsburgh has very real employment problems. Behind the glitter of the Golden Triangle, the symbol of past riches, older plants are shutting down and new industries are not coming in. Militant union leadership has meant opposition to improvements in processes (automation, needed to remain competitive); unauthorized walkouts; picket-line violence and arbitrary wage patterns imposed on industries which cannot pay and are forced to close down. The AFL-CIO has just announced its opposition to re-election of the incumbent county sheriff on the ground that he *enforced* the law during picket-line violence at nearby Verona, Pennsylvania.

The Democratic city machine finds the solution for every kind of economic ill in new Federal grants or other "aid."

Unemployed workers may derive consolation from the fact that—after endless months of jurisdictional labor disputes, and incredible architechtural boo-boos—Allegheny County's two multi-million dollar ice-skating rinks, with Swiss Chalet type club houses, are completed. Not to be outdone, the city fathers of nearby New Kensington, experiencing higher than average unemployment because of cutbacks in aluminum and glass, have authorized construction of a two-million-dollar "family-type sports and recreation center to include ice and roller-skating rinks, bowling alleys (with automatic pin setters), archery and rifle range, two snack bars and dancing area."

Labor baron militancy and the Federal-aid happy Democratic machine work together, while industry loses, the unemployment rolls rise ever higher, and European bankers protect the interests of their clients by changing more American paper money into gold.

Eye-Opener!

$85.8 billion has been sent to foreign countries by the USA since the end of World War II and liberals think the annual sums should be *increased*, not *diminished*.

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Old Faces on the New Frontier

By Fulton Lewis, Jr.

In his long and successful campaign for the Presidency, John Fitzgerald Kennedy repeatedly promised a "bold imaginative and flexible" foreign policy to replace the programs of John Foster Dulles.

Now, it is possible to make some preliminary judgments about the new President's State Department.

Its policies are neither bold nor imaginative. They are quite flexible. They remind one, in fact, of those practiced during the disastrous regime of Harry Truman and Dean Acheson.

There is a call for a demilitarized, "neutral" Laos; for a coalition government in strife-torn Congo; for "understanding" of the Soviet Union. And if the policies are reminiscent of the Acheson State Department there is a reason: More than a dozen of the new Administration's top planners occupied policy-making positions in the Truman Administration.

Chief of these, of course, is Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Assistant Secretary of State during the period 1950-1951. Rusk's influence was greatly felt at that time. He parroted the line, just before the Korean war, that the Chinese Communists were "agrarian reformers," revolutionaries much like the American Founding Fathers.

He denied that Mao and company aimed at dictatorship and declared the Chinese Reds to be fully independent of their Soviet colleagues.

When the Korean conflict broke out, Rusk was instrumental in keeping the US from going all out to win the war. He vetoed the Joint Chiefs' suggestion that battle-trained Nationalist Chinese troops be brought into the war, and helped persuade President Truman to prevent General MacArthur from going across the Yalu.

Other Truman Administration figures who have been brought back to Washington are:

Dean Acheson: The former State Secretary, himself, has been recalled from obscurity. President Kennedy has chosen him to head an advisory committee on NATO.

Adlai Stevenson: One of the country's earliest UN delegates, serving from 1946 to 1947, Stevenson now heads the US delegation to the world body. He has recently been quoted as saying that the US should accept admission of Red China as inevitable. Only a year ago he wrote that the US must force the Nationalist Chinese to give up the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu. He has indicated that Free China should be turned into a UN trusteeship.

Charles Bohlen: This old State Department hand, relegated to obscurity by John Foster Dulles, now sits as the President's special expert on the Soviet Union. A veteran and defender of the Yalta Conference, Bohlen has been publicly praised by Nikita Khrushchev as a "competent ambassador who knows how to give correct appraisals to his government." Former State Department Security Chief Scotty McLeod would not clear the Bohlen file because it contained "derogatory information."

Paul Nitze: Director of Acheson's policy planning staff during the Korean War. Nitze is now Assistant Secretary of State for International Security Affairs.

Chester Bowles: Undersecretary of State Bowles was Acheson's Indian Ambassador from 1951 to 1953. He managed to slip through Senate confirmation hearings without too much trouble, but he favors US aid to pro-Communist "neutral" nations at the expense of our friends.

George Kennan: Veteran Foreign Service Officer Kennan helped devise the Truman Administration's so-called policy of containment, has since repudiated it. He now favors "disengagement," or American withdrawal from much of Europe. He is Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Roger Tubby: Acheson's Press Officer from 1945 to 1949, Tubby is now Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

George McGhee: McGhee held a variety of posts under Acheson, including an Assistant Secretaryship. He has been named Kennedy's Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Planning.

Echoes of History

The Encyclopaedia Britannica says this about the decline and fall of the Roman Empire: ". . . nothing could compensate for the lack of self-determination, and although during the first century and a half of imperial rule a flourishing local patriotism in some degree filled the place of the wider sentiment, this gradually sank into decay and became a pretext under cover of which the lower classes in the several communities took toll of their wealthier fellow-citizens in the shape of public works, largesses, amusements, etc., until the resources at the disposal of the rich ran dry, the communities themselves in many cases became insolvent . . . the organs of civic life became atrophied, political interest died out and fell upon the shoulders of the bureaucracy, which proved unequal to the task . . . The gigantic bureaucracy of the 4th century proved, in spite of its undoubted services, an intolerable weight upon the energies of the empire."

Word from Washington is that a sure sign of political failure is the Yale graduate driving an Edsel with a Nixon sticker on the bumper.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer

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Young Conservatives

By Walter Trohan

A strange and heartening movement is developing among the young people of America—those on college campuses and those who are making their way in the world.

Youth is in revolt, which is its right, but the curious thing about the current revolt is that it is on the right. Perhaps it is because there is no room on the left for revolt, but it is more likely due to sincere concern over an economic system which resists the pride of the young by doing too much for the individual and making it all but impossible for him to assert "the world is mine oyster" and proceed to open it with the keen blade of his own talents.

In the initial issue of a conservative magazine, *The New Guard*, Lee Edwards, an assistant to Senator John Marshall Butler (R.-Md.), sounded the call which is echoing over halls of ivy. He wrote:

"Ten years ago this magazine would not have been possible. Twenty years ago it would not have been dreamed of. Thirty-five years ago it would not have been necessary. Today, *The New Guard* is possible, it is a reality, and it is needed by the youth of America to proclaim loudly and clearly: We are sick to death of collectivism, socialism, statism, and other Utopian isms which have poisoned the minds, weakened the wills and smothered the spirits of Americans for three decades and more."

At Harvard where the yard has been emptied to fill saddles of power on the New Frontier, the head of the student council is a crusading conservative, who has tossed down the gage of battle to departing professors. At Yale and Princeton, where conservative clubs were as forlorn as a corporal's guard, membership is swelling to trumpeting legions.

At the University of Wisconsin in Madison, where a conservative had long been regarded as something for exhibition alongside a two-headed calf in a side show, a student publication termed professors "a smug collection of liberals." Similar phenomena have appeared on other campuses where conservatives were long without honor, but where conservative groups now find students beating paths to their doors.

Three decades ago the mellifluous accents of Franklin D. Roosevelt were summoning a generation of young people to remove economic risks in their path. Today a new generation finds that the risks were reduced at the price of freedoms and wants the freedoms restored.

Today's generation appears to have been mobilized to action because the recent Presidential campaign served to emphasize how little difference there is between the two parties.

Young people found the only challenge in the thunder on the right from the conservative wings in both parties.

This generation is openly calling to account the teachings of professors in economics and political science, if one can ever call the game of chance for power a science, just as the previous generation called the lessons taught in its day up for question.

One of their battle cries was drafted at a meeting of conservative groups in Sharon, Conn., during the campaign. These formulated a declaration of belief which read in part:

"That foremost among the transcendent values is the individual's use of his God given free will, whence derives his right to be free from the restrictions of arbitrary force; that liberty is indivisible, and that political freedom cannot exist without economic freedom; that the purposes of government are to protect these freedoms through the preservation of internal order, the provision of national defense, and the administration of justice; that when government ventures beyond these rightful functions, it accumulates power which tends to diminish order and liberty."

One day the young people are going to own this country. Who has a better right to challenge the teachings of a generation which is piling up a public debt approaching 300 billion dollars?

The wave of campus conservatism has even invaded the Nation's Capital. A two-day conference scheduled for April 14-15 at American University will feature addresses by conservative authors Felix Morley and Frank S. Meyer. Student leaders promoting the rally expect to fill AU's gymnasium with youthful enthusiasts.

Civil Service Takes Beating

By Congressman J. Arthur Younger (R.-Calif.)

Civil Service is taking quite a beating by the New Frontiersmen. Secretary Udall, with 55,000 employees in the Interior Department, ordered all promotions to be held for approval by the Secretary. Secretary Freeman of the Agriculture Department issued an order that all promotions above Grade 9 must have the approval of the Secretary. Postmaster General Day issued an order that all promotions above Grade 4 must have the approval of the Postmaster General. He asked the Civil Service Commission to disregard all the eligibility lists for Postmaster and to discontinue holding examinations for Postmasters pending new criteria which would be furnished by the Postmaster General. Then on March 23, Deputy Postmaster General Brawley announced that the freeze on promotions would be lifted effective April 1. I wonder if there was any significance in the selection of April Fool's Day for the unfreezing.

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Too Much Comfort?

By Potomacus

A man had a letter in the New York *Times* the other day in which he banged hard on private enterprise because—believe it or not!—it had made people too comfortable! Too many fin-tail cars, too many washing machines, too many powerboats—the man was quite impatient with all this abundance. He figured the Government had better move in on it somehow and put the money to better use. He was, of course, an apostle of the Galbraith school of economists who stem from the distinguished professor at Harvard University. That is, that's where they stem from immediately.

Further back, though, these new anti-comfort and anti-consumption men tie into a pretty grim precedent, namely the way to the Marxist state as soon as it has cut down the last remnants of the pre-Socialist order. To cut down the pre-Socialist order, of course, the top Marxoids have to get the workers and peasants with them. They propose a revolution to kill off the accursed capitalists and landlords so that the great estates can be cut up evenly among the landless serfs. The serfs, who have no reason to know any better, think this is great stuff and fall to the landlords with the most innocent delight. Pretty soon the last kulak is tossed into the last cattle car on the way to Siberia—or whatever way-station he may reach before dying enroute—and, just as promised, the commissars move in with map and yardstick to cut up the big estates into cozy family plots for the heroic collaborators of the revolution.

Things go well, of course, for a year or two, maybe a decade or two—it was a year or two in Communist China, somewhat longer under Uncle Joe Stalin, and it's early yet, in Cuba—and then the commissars play their next card, the one they had up their sleeves all the time. It now develops that small-scale agriculture is uneconomic. So now the state moves back in, puts the little family farms into collectives bigger than the biggest of the old estates and the peasant finds himself more of a serf than when he started.

You remember that the Galbraith types were all for consumer comforts twenty-five years ago when they first moved into power in the initial shock waves of the New Deal. They found it easy to get the workers and peasants with them by promising to cut up the accursed capitalists' income among deserving democrats. But now a quarter-century later the commissars have reached the immemorial conclusion of all the planners, Marxoid or otherwise, that small shares, even fair shares, are uneconomic —in brief, that they know how to spend the workers' and peasants' money better than the workers and peasants do.

So what the Messrs. Galbraith & Co. propose now is to turn the rich little private consumption programs into big state budgeting and get the workers and peasants back nearer that condition of comfortlessness to which it has pleased the demigods of economic determination and central planning to call them. Fewer washing machines, fewer TV sets, fewer hair curlers, fewer fins, fringes and furbelows in private hands, more of the social income to be spent by the presiding eggheads out of their superior insight into what is good for people.

Workers of the USA unite! You have nothing to lose but your comforts!

Price Fixing: A Two-Headed Coin

From the Chicago Tribune

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy announced the indictment of eight Baltimore milk companies and four of their executives charged with price fixing and bid rigging in sales to schools. The indictment charged the firms with engaging in a "combination and conspiracy to suppress and eliminate competition in the sale of milk to the city and county of Baltimore [schools] in violation of section 1 of the Sherman anti-trust act."

The Justice Department said that the prices paid by the schools were artificially fixed and that the schools were deprived of the opportunity to purchase at competitive prices.

Mr. Kennedy's announcement followed his disclosure a few days earlier that the Justice Department is investigating price fixing conspiracies in other industries, including bread and meat. Such investigations, he said, may lead to lower prices.

We have no objection in principle to these investigations, but they draw attention to some obvious inconsistencies in government policy. On the one hand companies which sell milk, bread, and meat are being investigated and held up to public censure for possible price fixing, while on the other farmers who produce the commodities are encouraged to fix prices.

At the moment Attorney General Kennedy is investigating price fixing, his brother, President Kennedy, is urging Congress to authorize a farm program giving farmers broad powers to fix the prices of commodities they produce at higher levels than they are now. Attorney General Kennedy says he hopes to lower prices, while President Kennedy says he wants to raise them.

Federal milk marketing orders, which have been in effect several years, permit the fixing of prices farmers are paid for their milk. Yet it is a crime for the same companies which must pay these fixed prices to farmers to combine to fix their selling prices.

The proper remedy, needless to say, is not to let every group of producers fix the prices of what it sells but to forbid all of them to do so.

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HUMAN EVENTS
-- What YOU Can Do --

Patriotism is easy to understand in America. It means looking out for yourself by looking out for your country.

—Calvin Coolidge

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Parks, Recreation Areas and Uncle Sam

By EDNA LONIGAN

UNCLE SAM does not have enough to do. International problems like the Congo, military preparedness, outer space and recession at home are not enough to challenge the ambitions of the New Frontiersmen. They are now embarking on a proposal to take care of acquiring park space for our cities.

The bill (S. 858), introduced by Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), would authorize the spending of $100 million of Federal funds over five years, to "match" state and local funds spent to purchase park recreation and scenic areas in and around cities and towns.

The Federal government would put up 25c for every 75c of local funds. That means the already swollen budgets of state and local governments would be increased by $300 million over five years, three times as much as the increase in Federal spending.

The Federal share will rise to one-third if the grant is made to a regional body embracing an entire urban area. In how many ways the pattern for Metro emerges in the most innocent-sounding purposes!

As usual, the recipient local governments will have to submit detailed plans, by which the Federal government will have effective control of what they do with their own money.

As usual, we look for the interlock. This bill should be read in conjunction with bills introduced in the last session to permit the Interior Department to buy up large areas of "recreation land" already occupied by private homes, as on Cape Cod. It is also to be read in connection with plans for Federal aid to the cities for "mass transit" and other local problems, all of which will be capped by creation of a Department of Urban Affairs.

NAME YOUR PROBLEM; HE HAS THE SOLUTION

Do you think there will be difficulty in getting an appropriation for another $100 million which commits our local areas to spending an additional $300 million? Not at all. It is simple, if you know the rules of the game.

The Federal government's publicity machine will go into action, describing how much could be done with little Federal money. The stories will be neatly tailored to each community, with photographs of sites which need to be renovated, or glamorous pictures of what other cities have done.

Local committees will be formed for saving open space about the cities. They will include representatives of business, labor, women's groups and the rest. Their pictures will be featured in the local press. The local citizens will be told by speakers from Washington how urban renewal possibilities can be realized more quickly with a little Federal aid.

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THE CRY will be taken up by local officials who see in which direction the Federal spotlights are pointing. Members of the Committee for Urban Beautification will carry the story back to their organizations, which will in turn send out the mimeographed releases from business groups, labor groups and women's clubs. Property owners who have held lots for years hoping the city would grow out in their direction will see a chance to unload. All in all, there will be remarkable unanimity of opinion, and no audible opposition to this new Federal spending.

Committees will then appeal to the Federal government for help in beautifying their city. They will be told, "Alas, we should so like to help you, but we have no funds we can use for that purpose. Why don't you go down to the Hill while you are here, and tell your Congressman and Senators how much you approve of this bill? Tell them how many people you represent in the combined membership of your groups. I am sure they will be interested."

If the Congressman or Senator should have a skeptical mind, he might ask, "Well, who has paid for all the parks and recreation areas the cities have bought in the last hundred years? Central Park and Boston Common and Fairmont Park were bought without Federal money. Don't city people believe in parks enough to buy land now?" Or he might be a financial conservative and think the Federal debt is already big enough. But if he says so, what will the Committee for Urban Beautification do then? It will go back home and say he is an obstructionist. And there will be no voice to speak for him.

Every city will get something. Each one will think it is going to get more than its share. Those who oppose this rosy illusion will be denounced as "reactionaries" against everything that is fun.

Now, will someone tell us why people go on believing in this shell-game, when it has not changed in the least since 1933? In fact, it has not changed substantially since Pericles was told by his friend that it was too expensive to bribe the voters with his own money; he could bribe more citizens, at no cost at all, if he used public money.

What is wrong with the argument we have repeated so often? The Federal government has no money. It is going to get its $100 million from local people. There is no other source. The people can get their land for three-quarters or even half the cost if they let their state and local governments raise the money and spend the money, without sending it to Washington, and paying for the overhead, at the same time that they lose control of what is to be done.

The logic of that argument is unanswerable. Why does it not convince? Do the states and cities lack any legal powers needed to do the work themselves? Or do the state legislatures adjourn in a rush without bothering to see how they could end some of this Federal "aid"? If they do, what is wrong with our press and radio coverage of state and local governments? Do they assign as much talent and spend as much money reporting on state and local governments and private initiative as they assign to Ghana and Algeria? Or have the journalists, too, become so hypnotized by the glamor of the Federal executive establishments that they also say, "What beautiful clothes the Emperor is wearing!"

WRITE your Senators and Congressman and tell them you oppose the establishing of any new matching grants for states, cities or other local governments. Tell them you hope, rather, that Congress will set the date for abolishing those we have.

Then start watching your press and listening to your radio, to see how their coverage of local governments compares with their coverage of Washington and foreign news. Join with your friends to organize a monitoring group to watch reporting of those leaders who display local initiative and responsibility. *Praise* the papers and radio and TV stations which do well. Then ask the others when they are going to report news of local enterprise as glamorously as they report Tales of the New Frontier.

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The Kennedy-Freeman Farm Program

By SKEPTICUS

SOME OLD-TIMER around Washington recently compared Orville Freeman, Kennedy's Secretary of Agriculture, to a fly which has just landed on sticky paper and has only a couple of legs entangled. However, every move he makes henceforth—unless there is some miracle rescue—entangles other limbs until eventually there is no hope of extrication.

Secretary Freeman, former Democratic governor of Minnesota, is vigorously pursuing the "supply management" program for agriculture. Briefly stated, this program envisages the Federal government controlling and directing every phase of agricultural production and marketing, up to the very time when the food and fiber are processed for sale to the public.

This theory was put forward by John F. Kennedy during the Presidential campaign. The voice was that of JFK, but the hand was that of Professor Willard Cochrane, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota. Professor Cochrane is closely aligned with the National Farmers Union, as is Orville Freeman.

The National Farmers Union, whose president is James G. Patton, in turn has long been close to the CIO and the furthest left of all the farm organizations.

If the election of 1960 is any criterion, the farmers, particularly those in the Midwest, want no part of the Kennedy-Cochrane plan for agriculture. Minnesota went Democratic by a narrow margin, but Governor Freeman was defeated for re-election. Almost all the principal farm states in the Midwest and the Great Plains went Republican. Nevertheless, the new President proceeded to name Mr. Freeman, the lame duck, as Secretary of Agriculture. Professor Cochrane was immediately brought to Washington as his principal agricultural adviser.

The Freeman administration has moved with emphasis and alacrity. Already through the Congress, and signed into law, is legislation affecting feed grains (corn, grain sorghums, oats, barley, and rye). This status aims at reducing the huge feed grain surpluses by acreage reduction. This reduction is to be brought about through a stick and carrot policy. The support price for corn was raised from $1.06 per bushel to $1.20 under the program for those farmers who cooperate by reducing acreage. The support price for grain sorghums was increased proportionately as were supports for oats, barley, and rye.

This is the carrot, but the stick is a provision which enables the Secretary of Agriculture to sell corn and grain sorghums at any price he pleases. The idea is to beat down the price of corn and grain sorghums in order to force the producers into compliance.

This is a new concept since under it price control—both upper and lower limits—is in the hands of the Department of Agriculture. With control of both production and markets, the Department controls agriculture all the way to the processor.

At the same time Secretary Freeman did a most unusual thing: he raised the support price on soybeans from $1.85 a bushel to $2.30 a bushel. His action was unusual in that the soybean growers themselves did not want the increase. In fact, a couple of years back they requested the then Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, to lower the support on soybeans. They felt that the free market would be the best governor of price and production. Their views were borne out by the developments in soybeans afterwards. At the time of the price reduction in supports the Federal government held 49 million bushels of beans. In a comparatively short time these were sold at profitable prices. Furthermore, soybean production increased and exports rose, as did prices, and

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everybody seemed happy. But, without consulting the soybean growers, the persons most affected, Secretary Freeman upped their support price. The growers sent a delegation down to Washington to persuade him to undo his action, but got nowhere.

The dour comment of the farmers was, "We're not in trouble, so the government wants to make certain we get into trouble."

It turned out that Freeman has acted on the advice of Roswell Garst, hybrid seed dealer of Coon Rapids, Iowa. Garst's chief claim to fame is that he was Khrushchev's host when the latter toured the United States in 1959. Prior to this act of hospitality, Garst had sold a lot of hybrid seed to the Soviet Union. He also has advised them how to improve their agricultural methods.

GARST argued that the higher support price would increase the amount of land put into soybeans. But, as the soybean producers plaintively pointed out, the market price of soybeans is above $2.30 and the growers aren't fools. They know when it is in their interests to grow more soybeans. They also know that the $2.30 support amounts to an umbrella held over foreign production and their competitors abroad will quickly plan to expand their production, thus hastening the day when soybeans begin to pile up in the government's hands.

The soybean growers have reason to be afraid.

The government owns around $8 billion in farm products, almost all acquired through high support loans.

There is about $3 billion in wheat alone and well over $3 billion in the feed grains.

Storage costs alone on government-owned farm products are over $1 billion a year. In addition, export subsidies on agricultural commodities—necessitated by supports—are costing the taxpayers over $500 million a year. All this money goes to non-farm elements.

All in all, the government, i. e., the taxpayers, has lost more than $20 billion on the Federal farm program since it began in 1933.

It would seem that, judging from the past, Secretary Freeman would try to get the government out of agriculture instead of plunging it further into it. The history of efforts to control agricultural production through penalties and payments is the history of failure. Increases in productivity have more than offset acreage cuts. The output per acre of cotton, corn, and many other commodities is more than twice what it was 30 years ago.

The difficulties in agriculture affect primarily the one-fifth of agriculture which is in the hands of the government. The four-fifths which is relatively free is also relatively free of trouble.

Just the same, Freeman and Cochrane are intent on putting the shackles on agriculture. In addition to higher supports on the feed grains, supports have been raised on cotton, milk, cottonseed, and flaxseed, and other increases will follow. Not only, if experience is any guide, will this program collapse, it will collapse leaving the farm situation in a greater muddle than ever. It seems pretty certain, for example, that the feed grain program will be costly and will result in more and not less production. Holding the bag will be the taxpayers and the Kennedy Administration. All indications are that the new farm program will be a fiasco on a tremendous scale and a heavy liability for John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

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